HIS WISH TO HAVE UNSIGHTLY BUILDINGS RAZED NOT GRATIFIED.

Berlin Municipality's Refusal Based on Need of Money to Assist the Poor and Maintain Schools.

OSCAR WILDE IN HARD LINES

ONCE NOTED ENGLISHMAN NOW LIV-ING A DOG'S LIFE IN PARIS.

Americans Assisting Royalty Shocking Staid Old Scots-An Irish Fing Incident.

[Copyrighted, 1899, by the Associated Press.] BERLIN, Sept. 23.-The Emperor is wroth at the Berlin municipality's refusal to co-operate with his plan for the embellishment of the vicinity of the royal castle by the removal of all the neighboring old, ramshackle buildings. The municipality, of which Herr Singer and other Socialists are prominent members, justifies its refusal by the plea that the millions required to carry out the plan cannot be spared, as they are the poor and for the communal schools. His Majesty is convinced that the real reason for the refusal is the combination of the radical and revolutionary elements. The movement to erect a suitable monument over the grave of the victims of the revolution of 1848, which the Emperor calls "Glorifying the revolution," he considers a good his displeasure, the Emperor has instructed be welcomed by those having at heart the best interests of British commerce, for it is example of this domination. As a sign of confirmation of the new chief mayor, Herr Kirschner, although the latter is a moderate in politics, and was elected June, 1898, until there is a visible sign of the improved political attitude of Berlin, or force the election of a man wholly to the Emperor's tastes to the office.

Germany will soon have new postage stamps of 1, 2, 4 and 5 marks. They are to sely modeled after the size and style of the United States Columbian stamps 1893. The engravings show national events. The 2-mark stamp will be an emblematic representation of the union of Prussia and

The floods have subsided throughout Germany, but the damage done is enormous mounting into millions of marks. The magfficent prince regent bridge at Munich has een completely demolished. It will be reconstructed wholly at the expense of the ce regent at a cost of about a million marks. Lilli Lehman, the singer, was kept a prisoner by the flood through the week in her villa at Schaerfling.

The press this week devoted unusual space to American politics. Regarding the anti-trust convention at Chicago the opinion has been expressed that neither party cares to seriously fight the trusts. Thom is B. Reed's reported candidacy for the presidency is hailed with approval, and President McKinley's Pittsburg speech is bitterly condemned as "undignified and in-

The semi-official Post, in an inspired article, quoting the New York Tribune's artion German-American relations, says: This and other articles elsewhere show these relations have indeed improved." The paper expresses the hope that "this good work will go on." * *

On the request of the Austrian butchers the directors of the German National Butchers' Association will call a meeting to oning a European butchers' congress against American meat imports.

Bishop Walden, of New York, who has been here for some time, has gone home. sident Hall, of Clark University, Mass. here. He dined with Mr. Andrew White, e United States embassador, and Mrs. White this week. . . .

Congressman Loud, of California, sailed or home this week, after completing his study of the German postal system.

Those who are expected here to attend the geographical congress, as delegates, include Mr. Poultney Bigelow, Mrs. Zelia Nuttall, of Cambridge; Mr. M. M. Ogilvie Gordon, Miss Luella Owen, of St. Joseph, Mo.; Miss E. R. Scidmore, Mrs. John Evans, of Washington, and Gen. A. W. Greely, the Arctic explorer. Princess Therese, of Bavaria, will also attend as a delegate.

A correspondent of the Cologne Gazette who is making a tour of Samoa, telegraphs to his paper that there is increasing excitement and anti-German sentiment in the lands, owing to alleged British machinans. The correspondent predicts a new upfsing unless the malcontents are energetically restrained.

"THE BATTLE OF MULLINGAR." Father Against Father, and an Irish

Flag Pulled Down and Torn. [Copyrighted, 1899, by the Associated Press.] LONDON, Sept. 23 .- That the Irish flag sometimes creates discussion in other places than over New York City Hall was amusingly instanced this week when Lord Greville, chairman of the newly formed West Meath County Council, attempted to fly the green emblem over the county courthouse at Mullingar. Capt. Greville, who is high sheriff and a son of Lord Greville, said he would be shot before his father or his council hoisted that flag over his court. The council reaffirmed its decision and Greville the younger prepared to resist. Thursday there occurred what is now called "The Battle of Mullingar." The council, led by Lord Greville, entered the courtyard while a crowd of about a thousand people were held back outside by a large force of police. As the councilors were endeavoring, guilelly, to get into the court, the crowd broke gh the police lines, stormed the court, orced an entrance and a torn green flag was waved from a window. This was the signal for tremendous cheering. The triout the mob and captured the flag, leaving dreville, the younger, the victor.

GAY DOINGS IN SCOTLAND.

Royalty and Americans Shooting Deer, Playing Cards and Smoking. [Copyrighted, 1899, by the Associated Press.] LONDON, Sept. 23 .- Society, if such a thing can be said to exist at this time of the year, has invaded Scotland in full force. The een, the Prince of Wales and royalties of all degrees and their intimates are flocking around Inverness. Among the gay crowds Astors, Mr. Andrew Carnegie and other well-known Americans, or former Americens, are frequently noticed. As house parties that cost a small fortune in tips and incidentals to attend are all the rage, these Americans are well able to keep up their reputation. The highland shooting games and gayety do not suffer from the rumors of war. It is said evenings in many wellknown Scotch houses are now devoted to baccarat, roulette and poker, which men and women, both smoking, join in until the early hours, and which reaches higher limits than ever dreamed of. Other goings on reported in the society papers are enough to make the stern Covenanters turn in their

OSCAR WILDE IN PARIS.

Said to Be Living a Dog's Life-Lord Douglass's Poems.

[Copyrighted, 1899, by the Associated Press. LONDON, Sept. 23 .- An anonymous book of poems just published in London is being much praised by the reviewers for the purity, beauty and strength of the yerses. while people wondered at the identity of the author. It is now learned that Lord Alfred

Douglass wrote them. They were first publesson in frying. There was every reason lished in Paris under his own name, but why she should know how to cook, for her they were brought here anonymously, fearthe effect the scandal caused by Lord Alfred's connection with the Oscar Wilde case. Lord Alfred is living quietly in En-gland with his mother, having separated from Wilde, who is living a dog's life in Paris, eking out his existence on a small annuity and the few dollars he can make by writing. Wilde recently negotiated with an American theatrical manager for the sale of a new play, but nothing resulted from it. Wilde's boys are at a school in England, cared for by an uncle. One of them is being educated for the Roman Catholic priesthood.

The Competition for Gold. LONDON, Sept. 23 .- The Statist, commenting on the financial position brought about by the Transvaal crisis and the New York stringency, says: "The competition for gold during the next few weeks promises to be great. No gold is available in Australia for export, and we may have to send gold to the Cape instead of receiving it, and also meet the demand for Egypt to pay for the cotton, as well as South Amer-ica. Beyond these considerations we have the probability that America and Germany will endeavor to obtain gold at home. The usual autumnal drain, consequently, will further advance the official minimum. It appears nearly probable that our own government will require to raise a considera-ble loan, probably by the issue of treasury bills. Such a loan would, of course, give the Bank of England control of the market, enabling it to keep its rate effective, whatever it might be.

The English Church Fight. LONDON, Sept. 23 .- Dreyfus and Guerin have practically passed out of the public mind here, but echoes of the case, congratulations and otherwise of the French government appear with English weeklies. Excepting these topics and the Transvaal,

there is a dearth of interesting matters. The church fight drags along. The bishops' issuing of orders to their episcopates, enforcing the archbishop's decision, is meeting with compliance, except in a few cases, and none of these being very prominent ritualneeded to meet the incoming demands of ists. The rebellious clergy will probably the municipal treasury for the assistance of be requested to resign, and may be tried But, apparently, the majority of high churchmen have made up their minds to swallow the pill rather than precipitate disestablishment An English Bicycle Trust. LONDON, Sept. 23.-Cyclists here are much worked up over the rumor of the

manufacturers' combine, which is expected to produce a high-grade wheel for \$42. The an undoubted fact that the cheaper cycles of the Americans and Germans are fast driving the British bikemakers out of all the foreign markets." To-day, commenting on the same subject, it says: "Once the com-bine is effected, there will arise from the ashes of the Hoolyized bicycle trade prosperous British industries.

American Vs. English Railways. LONDON, Sept. 23 .- The controversy as to the comparative merits of British and American railways continues. William Ackworth, a railroad expert, writing at length to the Times, draws attention to the many good American features yet unappreciated in England, laying stress on American punctuality and speed, and instancing, especially, the splendid service between New York and Philadelphia, comparing so unfavorably with the London and Brighton

Not Over William Penn's Remains. LONDON, Sept. 23 .- The discovery under the nave of an old church at Penn. Buckinghamshire, of a coffin bearing the name of William Penn, caused the circulation of a report that it contained the body of the founder of Pennsylvania, buried there, according to several English papers, in 1638, or eighty years prior to his decease. It is probably one of Penn's ancestors. Similar instances are not uncommon in the London

Austrian Cabinet Resigns.

VIENNA, Sept. 23.-At a Cabinet council this morning the ministers resolved to resign in a body. The premier and minister of the interior, Count Thun-Hohenstein, saw the Emperor at 10 o'clock and tendered the resignation of the Cabinet. The crisis was caused by the impossibility of terminating the parliamentary deadlock.

Needs an American Geography. LONDON, Sept. 23 .- Only the other day the Westminster Gazette glowingly referred to the "State of Philadelphia." The closer political Anglo-American relations have apparently failed to produce on this side coring interest in American history and

Uneasiness at Johannesburg. JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 23.-The feeling of uneasiness here has not abated. There is more rowdyism and street barricading

Cable Notes.

Captain Ben Parker, skipper of Emperor William's yacht Meteor, is a passenger on the steamer New York, en route to Amer-

Grant Allen, the author, is still in a precarious condition, but his doctors are hopeful that his disease, which has now been localized, will yield to treatment. The Czar and Czarina of Russia arrived at Egelsbach, Hesse, yesterday. They were received by the grand duke of Hesse and proceeded to the Wolfsgarden castle.

The ringleader of the band of highwaymen which stole the sum of £12,000, Sept 12, while in transit to a large bank in London, has been arrested. The football season has started, and is

attended with increased enthusiasm. The association form of game is apparently still Among the passengers on board the American line steamer New York, which left

Southampton yesterday for New York, was Rear Admiral J. G. Walker, U. S. N., re-Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford and Lady Beresford and Rt. Hon, Arnold Morley, former British postmaster general

are en route to New York on the steamer Torrential rains have done great damage to houses at Sebastopol and the vineyards and orchards in the vicinity have been dev-

astated. Communication is interrupted with many points. The meeting of the British Association for Advancement of Science was not marked by any startling discoveries, though interesting light has been thrown on mat-

ters in controversy. Avondale, the historic home of the Parnells, is to be sold by order of court Nov. The Parnell monument committee has taken up the matter and the lord mayor of Dublin and Mr. John Redmond while in America will appeal for funds to buy the mansion and settle it on the Parnell fam-

A SCHOOL FOR SERVANTS. Practical Experiment Made by Women of Syracuse.

Helen C. Candee, in Ainslee's Magazine. Women have been "managing" husbands ever since the marriage of Eve, but the founder of the Domestic Science School at Syracuse set about to "manage" the business men of the city to put the new venture on its feet. The word charity must not be connected with any such school, or the prospective pupils would flout the project; therefore the business principle of quid pro que was adhered to by Mrs, Larned. First, an equipped kitchen of the latest pattern was needed, which luxury means an outlay of \$200 or \$300. After a frank, practical talk with the managers of the city gas company, the Bradley-Martins, the William Waldorf | they decided to give to the school the space in the back of their commodious store, and to equip it with gas ranges and gas cooking tables, throwing in the pots and pans as good measure. The advantage to them was directing the attention of housekeepers to the use of gas ranges and of gas as a fuel. The haphazard ways of cooking which make an uncertainty of result, could have no place in this scientific laboratory, so a teacher was secured who could triumphantly wave a Drexel Institute diploma in the faces of the incredulous. Her salary and her time were shared with two other institutions, for economy was necessary in the

experimental stage. But money had to be raised, and this is how it was done. The local merchants and newspapers were told of the scheme, and were invited to contribute \$10 each-the price of a year's scholarship. By naming this for the donor, the money was charged to advertising accounts. The girl to whom was given the scholarship, was a living cooking reminder of the firm's interest in the growth of improvement. As a matter of fact, it is not difficult to persuade a man to help a cause which has as its object the elevation of the standard of his table. Housekeepers, too, subscribed to scholar ships, in the experimental year of the Syracuse school, and appointed women to fil them, sometimes a faithful servant worthy the outlay, and sometimes the daughter of the bouse who contemplated matrimony. I saw one of the latter at work on her first

why she should know how to cook, for her flancee was to take her to a prairie ranch where she would be maid as well as mistress. Her task was to form some cold oatinto croquettes, and coat them with the necessary egg and crumbs, a perform-ance not above the ability of the houseworker whose kitchen is under the apple tree, and whose dough is moistened earth and yet this young woman, blushing with embarrassment, spoiled six croquettes be-fore she rolled and fried one that was eat-

The school opened with three classes of sixteen each, and many on the waiting list, and the pupils were from all classes, the scholarship girls, many of whom were clerks in shops, young ladles of society, one or two liberal-minded housekeepers, and many ambitlous women who were working at domestic service, and who regarded the ten-dollar course as a good business investment. This mixture of classes would make trouble if a wise head and kind hand did not do the guiding. As it is in Syracuse, proficiency in the class counts, and not social standing. and the two great divisions of housekeepers and house-helpers smooth over a word that has unjustly become a term of ignominy. so long as the servility of domestic labor is pronounced, it is impossible to secure operatives who have intelligence to succeed at anything else.

As the school grew, a waitress class was organized, and one for dietetic cookery. which brought in a group of nurses; and these things still continue. Each year there is a rigid examination, when questions are asked which few housekeepers could answer, and those who are worthy receive diplomas.

TRUE PROPHET DEAD.

Dr. Broughton Said He Would Die on Sept. 22, and He Did.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 .- Dr. Luke B Broughton, president of the Astrological Society of America, died to-day. He cast his horoscope many years ago and predicted that critical periods of his life were the 15th, 16th and 21st days of the present month and present year. His death, he predicted, would occur on Sept. 22.

Dr. Broughton was born at 10 a. m., April 20, 1828, in Leeds, Yorkshire, England. He came from a family of astrologers and early began the study of astrology. In 1859 he settled in Philadelphia, where he studied medicine. In 1863 he came to New York, where he began the practice of medicine. Dr. Broughton has made many successful predictions. On his advice his eldest son did not marry, as his father had predicted the exact time of his death in 1885. Mrs. Broughton also died as predicted, in 1891. He wrote many pamphlets and one book on

Capt. J. K. Hasler. GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept. 23.-Capt. J. K. Hasler, department commander of the Oklahoma G. A. R. and receiver of the United States land office at Enid, died to-day. He was chief clerk of the Interior Department under Hoke Smith.

Mrs. Mary K. Peck. CHICAGO, Sept. 23.-Mrs. Mary K. Peck. Chicago's earliest settlers and mother of F. W. Peck, American commisdoner at the Paris exposition, died to-day at Oconomowoc, Wis., after a long illness.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S YACHT AGAIN SHOWS SHE HAS SPEED.

She Covers About Twenty-Five Miles in Two Hours and Twenty Minutes -Work on the Columbia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 .- In a stiff easterly breeze that made the water lumpy off Sandy Hook to-day, Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Shamrock sailed one of the most satisfactory trial spins she has yet had. There was not much windward work in it, but with the wind abeam she covered the distance from Scotland lightship to a mark off Elberon in one hour and eight minutes. The reach back was made in one hour and twelve minutes, about twenty-five miles, in two hours and twenty minutes, or at the rate of nearly twelve miles an hour. The yacht carried her club topsail throughout the trial, although her lee rail was often awash. During the first half of the course it took her nearly five minutes to pass one of the crack schooners of the fishing fleet which met her outside.

Casting off the tow line near Sandy Hook at 10:35 Captain Hogarth sent the Shamrock over toward the Long island shore and put her through a preliminary spin for one hour and fifteen minutes while waiting for the Erin to come out. As soon as Designer Fife went aboard the trial began in earnest. The start was made in the Scotland lightship at 11:50. The outer mark off Elberon was rounded at 12:58. Then the yacht was put on the other tack and with sheets broad off to port, she made fast time back to the finish line, crossing it at 2:10. The Shamrock's erew will have a rest to-morrow and trials will be resumed for three days of next

week. The trial of the Shamrock to-day showed that when she has the course, the wind and the water to her exact liking she is a mar-vel of speed and a dangerous boat. On arriving at the racing ground a smart eastery wind was blowing-a breeze that was not less than twelve knots, with the puffs com-ing on top at that. The Shamrock was dressed in mainsail, the large club topsail, a balloon forestaysail and a small reaching topsail. Then the tug Lawrence was sent to log off a course fifteen knots due south, and when she was well on her way the Erin took post to form a starting line and the Shamrock was sent flying on her course. The wind had been slowly increasing while preparations were made and was now somewhat stronger than twelve knots, while the sea was as smooth as it ever is with an easterly wind of that weight Moreover, the course was exactly parallel to the seas, and, though the wind veered to and fro somewhat, it grew steadily. The wind averaged from a point to two points abaft the beam during the entire reach to the south.

Reaching has all along been undoubtedly the Shamrock's best sailing, but to-day, with a breeze growing to fifteen knots, she surprised the barnacles immensely. got away at 11:50 o'clock and one hour later the tug was coming to anchor with the Shamrock almost on top of her. In fact, at 12:58 the Shamrock rounded the tug and headed back for Scotland lightship. had covered the fifteen miles in one hour and eight minutes, and that is to say, she covered the "hole leg at the remarkable rate of 13.13 knots per hour. Those who have seen the Columbia think she would have hardly done better under the circum-Returning home the Shamrock used only staysail and jib forward for most of the distance, although a small jib topsail was used for twenty-five minutes, and it helped her appreciably.

She made the fifteen miles home in fast time. It was plain that Sir Thomas Lipton and all who were on board were highly pleased with the Shamrock's work to-day, although Sir Thomas himself was in no way demonstrative.

Work on the Columbia. BRISTOL, R. I., Sept. 23 .- To-day was a Columbia. Early this morning she went out for a practice and sail-stretching spin and ran back to her moorings again at noon. After dinner the sails were taken ashore to the sail loft and another mainsail taken out to the yacht. The crew bent on the sail, which was hoisted up to its full height. Later on the club topsails and a jib topsail were sent up for inspection. A number of other sails were taken ashore in order that some slight alterations might be made. About 5:30 the mainsail was lowered and covered and the staysail and ilbs set up in steps Quite a lot of sails with small spars were

put on the tender St. Michaels this afternoon and the probability is that the Columbia will leave here Sunday or Monday for New Rochelle, Mr. Iselin will go to Newport on the St. Michaels to-morrow and ater in the day will continue to New Rochelle. The set of sails on the Columbia is now almost perfect and Mr. Iselin is well

satisfied with them. Aug. 27. The Frank Bird Transfer Company an nounces that on and after the above date it will make a rate of 25 cents per passenger on all city or depot transfers, anywhere within the following: North street on the north.

West street on the west. South street on the south. Orders may be left at offices. Bates House. Union Station. General office of the company, 319 and East New York street.

East street on the east.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

President Schaoffer, of the Amalgama ted Association, Tells About Iron, Steel and Tin-Plate Workers.

BECAUSE MANY FACTORIES ARI BUSY ON OLD CONTRACTS.

Master of Grange Norris on the Condition of the Farm Laborer-Germans Displacing Yankees.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23. - Theodore

Schaeffer, of Pittsburg, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, was the first witness before the industrial commission to-day. He said that about 70 per cent. of iron, steel and tin workers were organized. After 1892 the iron workers suffered 30 per cent. reduction of wages, the steel workers 10 per cent. and the tin workers 25 per cent., but since the recent prosperity began the wages have been almost leveled up by advances. The trade was now more prosperous than it had ever been, but the wages were not quite as high as in 1892. The workers in iron, steel and tin were not getting the advantage under the sliding scale of the recent increase in prices. This was due to the fact that mills were filling contracts made six months with the filling of contracts based on present prices the advances would come. Many of the mills were nonunion owing to perago and in some cases a year ago. But ployers and employed rather than to direct hostility of the employer toward organized labor or the union scale."

Mr. Schaeffer said his association had never called upon state boards of arbitration in case of strikes. The incorporation of labor organizations would be advantageous. The obstacle to incorporation at present was that the workers were not educated up to and prepared for it. He was opposed to compulsory arbitration. He felt that the workers could not get justice from state or government boards. This opinion was based on the interpretations placed by the courts upon laws passed in the interest of labor. He protested against the employment of women in mills, declaring it to be injurious morally and physically. He also expressed the opinion that the sanitary conditions in the mills were not good. He explained the campaign against Sunday work and said much progress had been made in the steel mills, tin mills and finishing mills. He favored a restriction of immigration. The Huns, Polanders and Russians and Italians

were the most objectionable. Asked about trusts, Mr. Schaeffer said he had much respect for them; he would not call them "trusts." Their effect thus far had been beneficial to the iron, steel and tin workers. As a general rule, he said he believed the men would prefer to deal with combinations and large corporations rather than with smaller ones. He believed that if the big combinations could be regulated by congressional enactment strikes could be prevented competition. 'Is not a labor organization as much of

trust as one of these combinations of capiasked Mr. Kennedy. would delegate the answer to that question to the late Civic Federation at Chicago," replied Mr. Schaffer. "After reading the proceedings there I don't know what I believe. "Do you attempt to control the labo

market "No," he replied, "that may ultimately be the result. We ask only for a fair share of that which we create. I have never known of a case where the price of a commodity was raised as a result of our demands." In concluding his statement Mr. Schaeffer said that the Amalgamated Association proposed to start a newspaper devoted to the education of its members and teaching them that employers have interests in common with them which entitle them to as much respect as investors of capital as they are entitled to as investors of skill and muscle.

THE FARM LABORER. Mr. E. B. Norris, of Sodus, N. Y., master of the State Grange of New York, was the other witness to-day. He thought the condition of the farm laborer, physically and morally, was much better than in the old days. He had more privileges, he was better educated and informed and he obtained wages high enough to enable him to lay something aside if he was sober and industrious. There was plenty of work eight or ten months in the year and those so disposed could obtain work the year round. Improved machinery had opened up new avenues of industry. The established rule was ten hours for a working day on a New York farm. From five to ten years ago there was a general exodus from the farms to the cities, but during the past two or three years he had noticed a tendency to return to the farm. Progressive farmers. nowadays, he said, kept close track of the expenses of each crop and at the end of the year could tell exactly which crop was profitable and which was not. He spoke highly of the foreign element in his section of the State. They were mainly Germans and Hollanders.

"To tell you the truth, gentlemen," Mr. Morris, "the Germans control a majority of the farms in Wayne county. They born agriculturists. They go on a Yankee's farm and sooner or later they own the farm. The trouble with the Yankees is

their desire to speculate. They usually manage to speculate themselves out of possession of their farms before they get through. When they quit the Germans buy the farms. As far as agriculture was concerned, looking solely to the class of immigrants who came to his section, he would encourage immigration. He thought capital employed in agriculture was less remunerative than formerly and was not one-quarter of what it was in other lines of industry. He thought the farmers were paying an unjust portion of their taxes because the system did not reach personal property. He thought the New York farmer had an advantage because of his proximity to the New York market. On the contrary the farmer with access to the Chicago market was better off than the farmer who lived in western New York. The great need of the agriculturists of the country, in his opinion, was organization, a broader knowledge of the affairs of the ual, scraps and odds and ends of names country and of their own business. He said and facts, sometimes effect an unshakable the railroads and elevator men took ad- lodgment in the memory—not consciously, vantage of the farmer and he greatly deprecated speculative purchases and sales. He thought American agricultural products kept with difficulty, if they are kept at all. would continue to go into the markets or the | One may, for instance-and this is the exsupremacy of the United States and Canada was growing yearly. The farmers were op-posed to monopoly. The National Grange was urgently demanding pure food laws. upon quite an extensive inquiry into the at the same time find the greatest difficulty subject of railroad finance, rates, discrimin remembering facts, names, and matters ination, etc., and has summoned for exam-Martin A. Knapp and Charles A. Prouty. enator Reagan, of Texas, together with A. J. Vanlandingham, of St. Louis; David Bingham, of New York; Frank Neall and N. B. Kelly, of Philadelphia, representative shippers and business men and the follow-most inconvenient moment. This is one of ing railroad presidents: John K. Cowen, B. & O.; M. E. Ingalls, Big Four; Albert B. Stickney, Chicago Great Western, and S. R. Calloway, New York Central. The commission has appointed a nu of experts and assistants. Prof. Edward Dana Durand, of the Leland Stanford, jr., University, was selected to collate and pre-

pare the data forming the basis of the com-

mission's final reports to Congress. Prof. S.

M. Lindsay, of the University of Pennsyl-

vania, was appointed to investigate and re-

ascertain the effect of the Chinese labor upon labor and industry in the West. SOCIALIST LABORITES.

Work of Their Annual Convention-

Per Capita Tax Increased. NEW YORK, Sept. 23 .- The fourth annual convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance opened in executive session in this city on Monday last. No information regarding the convention was given out until to-day. Twenty-seven delegates were present, representing district organizations in this city, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Philadelphia and Scranton, Pa.; Providence, R. I.; Boston, New Bedford, Mass.; Washington, Newark, N. J., and London, Ont. Organizations in the following trades have re-BIG INCREASE IN WAGES ceived charters during the past year: Glass workers, steel workers, shoe lasters, miners, railroad workers, machinists, freight handlers, iron molders, broom makers, garment workers, textile workers, carpet makers, gun workers, coal handlers, furniture workers, rubber workers, wood workers and sheet-metal workers.

Strikes were successful by steel workers in Allegheny, Pa., glass workers in Pennsylvania and textile workers in Slatersville and other towns in Rhode Island. An amendment to the constitution was adopted giving the general executive board power to issue charters to national trade alliances. A resolution was adopted raising the per capita tax to the general organization to 2 cents per month. A resolution was adopted to place the mileage tax at 5 cents per member per year. It was also resolved to send a delegate to the international con-gress to be held in Paris in 1900. The constitution was amended allowing the Socialist Labor party of Canada the same representation in the conventions as the Socialist Labor party of the United States. Pittsburg was chosen for the next convention. New York was chosen for the seat of the general executive board. The following officers were chosen: Secretary, William L. Brower; treasurer, Patrick Murphy; executive board, Daniel De Leon, George Luck, Arthur Keefe, Hugo Vogt and Ella Reeve

Action of Railway Engineers. PITTSBURG, Sept. 23.—The conference of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers adjourned to-night. A resolution was adopted indorsing the Cleveland street-railway strike and pledging the members not to patronize the lines during the continuance of the strike. The convention also adopted a resolution indorsing J. L. Brown

After adjournment it was learned that there had been a lengthy discussion or wages with a view of asking for an advance. The sentiment was general that they deserved more, as by reason of heavier en-gines and trains the companies were getting a larger percentage of service without any increase in the rate of wages. The mat-ter was referred back to the lodges and a special meeting will be called later. Eighteen railroad systems were represented

Last Proposal to Miners. PANA, Ill., Sept. 23 .- At the request of President Goffroth, of the local miners' union, the Pana Coal Company made its best and last proposition. The operators offer the miners 23 cents per ton for mine run, \$1.60 entry driving and \$5 for opening a room. They will supply powder to the miners at \$1.75 per keg, oil at 45 cents per gallon, ½ cent per ton for smithing. In conversation with Mr. Puterbaugh to-day he said: "If the miners do not accept our proposition within the next ten days there will be nothing done at the Pana mines all

The state officials will be in the city Monday and act upon the proposition. The miners' commissary fund will be raised Married men, who have been drawing \$5 per week, will receive \$7, and single men will receive \$5.

Puddlers Dissatisfied. PITTSBURG, Sept. 23.—Several hundred puddlers in the Pittsburg district met tonight to protest against the last bimonthly settlement of wages. The meeting was stormy and refused to listen to the explanation made by the amalgamated officials. committee was appointed to arrange for a mass meeting at old City Hall, to be held as soon as possible. The trouble threatens avoided. In his experience he had always had fair treatment in negotiating with these combinations. He did not believe they

> No Advance in Wages. PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 23 .- At a conference of officials of the National Sheet Manufacturers' Association and Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers it was decided that the workers were not entitled to an advance at this time. Prices are nearly 25 per cent. greater to-day than when the orders were accepted in July and August, yet the same must be delivered at the con tract price. The next bi-monthly conference, it is believed, will adjust the scale at a material advance.

Molders Ask Increase of 10 Per Cent. PITTSBURG, Sept. 23.-The molders Allegheny county met to-night and frame a demand for a minimum rate of wages of \$3 a day, and an advance of 10 per cent. The proposition will be presented to the employers in a few days and if not complied with, the molders threaten to strike. The coremakers will meet to-morrow to take similar action and will co-operate with the molders.

Miners Granted an Advance. MONTGOMERY, W. Va., Sept. 23.-Two collieries on New river granted 5 cents advance to the miners to-day. Eight hundred miners returned to work. It is now be-lieved that a majority of the operators in that district will grant a similar increase on Monday.

THE ART OF FORGETTING.

Memory Keeps Alive Some Incidents Which Would Be Gladly Banished. There are plenty of instructors in the art of remembering. Mnemonic tricks, cun-

or treacherous memories—theories and prac-tices of all kinds—abound. But who has undertaken to teach us the art of forget-ting? Most of us imagine we have little need of it. Our difficulty lies the other way. Such a man as Macaulay, whose memory seemed to retain almost without effort everything that was presented to it, who could repeat the list of senior wranglers for an indefinite number of years, who thought any fool could say his Popes, and coul run over the Archbishops of Canterbury backwards, without mistaking a date-suc a man, with a memory so burdened with lumber and useless accumulations, might well sigh for a few lessons in the art of forgetting. But comparatively few folk suffer from the malady of a too retentive memory, and the more usual need is for | Southern Pacific, but decline to state who the cultivation of the art of recollection.

Yet there is hardly a single human being who would not be glad to have the power of forgetting at will, for one of the strangest tricks that memory plays us—and it takes a freakish delight in tricking its possessors—is its habit of retaining so much that we would willingly forget, while letting slip so much that we would gladly keep in remembrance. Memory takes little or no account of comparative values. It seems, indeed, to retain more easily the absolutely worthless, and that which is positively harmful, than that which is really worth keeping in mind. Even things merely cas-Especially in the fruit line the perience of at least two men known to the writer-be unable to remember the time when one's memory was not familiar with names of the three daughters of Job. Ke-The industrial commission has decided zia, Jemima, and Keren-happuch, and yet not only of much greater moment in themselves, but of much more personal and im-Interstate-commerce Commissioners mediate interest to oneself. The euphonious names of Kezia and her sisters one simply can't forget, whereas the names of the unaccountable, inexplicable tricks of memory. The worst of it is that when these little

lapses occur-the forgetting of a name or failure to recognize a face—some people are apt to imagine that the offender is actually practicing a branch of the art of forgetting. This branch is, no doubt, cultivated to no inconsiderable extent. It is the art of ignoring those whom it is inconvenient to remember, and very often merely a phase of snobbery. On the other hand, it is an art which everybody finds it convenient and inport on the subject of railway labor, and deed necessary to practice at one time or another. Nobody loves to meet a bore or a Prof. Joseph French Johnson, of Lansdowne, Pa., was named to investigate and mere ill-natured gossip, or any one whom chance may once have thrown in one's way, but with whom the relationship has been discovered to be one of hopeless incompatibility, and in all such cases the art of

forgetting, if practiced with discretion and good taste, may fairly be brought into play. The art is worth cultivating, too, with regard to many of the mistakes and failures and misdirected efforts which dot the past and misdirected efforts which dot the past of the great majority of people. The great sorrows of life it is impossible to forget. It would not be well, perhaps, if they could be forgotten. But the all-healing hand of time gently joins the gaping lips of the wound, when it rounds off the rough and jagged edges of suffering, if the metaphor may be varied, and as the years go by a great sorrow becomes softened into a tender memory—often an inspiration or reminder memory-often an inspiration or reminder which the sufferer would not willingly lose. On the other hand, the minor troubles of life, its failures and mistakes, may well be forgotten. Some people find it difficult to forget them. They love to brood morbidly over them and live perpetually in the shadows of the past. But the better way is to let the dead past bury its dead, to forget the miseries that were, but no longer are and to press forward in good heart and good

hope, avoiding the shadows by keeping the

There is another branch of the art of for-

face to the light.

getting which wise people strive to cultivate. This is the art—to put it positively rather than negatively—of seeing the bright side of things and the best side of everyone with whom such people come into contact. Everybody has a best side, or at all events, a side which is better and more attractive and more interesting than other aspects of his or her personality; and it is this better side which wise folks strive to find out and see in other people, even in chance acquaintances. It is what every one does with regard to his most intimate friends. He sees their faults and weaknesses better than any one else, but he puts them aside and casts them out of remembrance. "We have not." says Thoreau, "so good a right to hate any as our friend." "The nearer the intimacy," says Robert Louis Stevenson, "the more cuttingly do we feel the unworthiness of those we love. * • If you want a person's faults, go to those who love him. They will not tell you, but they know. And therein lies the magnanimous courage of love, that it endures this knowledge without change." It not only endures such knowledge, but it sets it aside, strives to forget it as if of infinitely less importance than the | in the district. The districts will be as folknowledge of those other qualities which have inspired affection. And the same "magnanimous courage" is well worth prac-ticing with regard to the outer circle of friends and acquaintances, and with all with whom we are brought into social con-

CUBANS STILL DIVIDED

WHITES UNWILLING TO ACCEPT GUALBERTO GOMEZ AS LEADER.

Fusion of National Societies Now Re garded as a Mistake-Protectorate Favored by La Lucha.

HAVANA, Sept. 23 .- Prominent Cubans of both the Cuban National League and the Cuban National party are beginning to believe that the joining of the two organizations is a mistake and consider that within the next few days, unless the leaders can manage to harmonize matters and prevent Gualberto Gomez from establishing a new party, they will be as wide asunder as they were previously; and the greatest efforts are being made to induce Gomez and Manuel Sanguilly also to join the combination. It is generally recognized that these two men represent a large body of the members of the National League and the National party, and their acceptance of membership I. Zangwill, in Lippincott. would have a great effect in bringing about harmony, the only doubt being whether Gualberto Gomez will long remain a member unless he becomes a leader. A majority of the white Cubans, while recognizing him as an important factor, openly say they would not serve under his absolute leadership. Tempting offers, however, will un-

doubtedly be made to him. The mail steamers which usually leave on Saturday will not sail until to-morrow in consequence of the cartmen's strike.

To-morrow forty local committees will elect delegates to the municipal assembly of the Cuban National League and the Much comment has been caused by editorial article which appeared in La Lucha to-day, and which many take, in connection with others which have recently appeared in the same paper, to mean that La Lucha is beginning to favor an American protectorate over the island. The editorial in question says: "The social and moral progress of Cuba depends upon the island's wealth and future commerce, which is entirely in the hands of the United States. If the American colonies obtain preference in the American market, Cuba, however fertile and rich she may be, will be unable to sell her production and consequently will be reduced to beggary. If the United States opens their markets to Cuba they are bound to have compensation. The people of Cuba should bear in mind the fact that they cannot progress without an American market." La Correspondencia, of Cienfuegos, says referring to recent reports of outrages against Spaniards: "If Spaniards continue to

be outraged by Cuban mobs, of what use is Senor Sagrario (the Spanish consul gen-eral)? The more that the Cubans succeed in abusing Spaniards, the more they will continue to do so. The consul should not be the agent for sending outraged Spaniards to MR. MILLER RETIRES

Albert J. Earling Is Now President of the C., M. & St. P. R. R.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 23 .- At the annual meeting of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, held in this city to-day, former Second Vice President Albert J. Earling, of Chicago, was elected president of the road, vice Roswell Miller, who was elected chairman of the board of directors, Mr. Miller's retirement from the presidency was entirely unexpected outside ning artifices for the strengthening of weak of the inner circles of the Milwaukee Railway Company. While Mr. Miller is still the executive head of the road, the change in the organization will relieve him of a large part of his operative duties and confine his duties to the financial affairs of the company. Mr. Earling will have absolute charge of all matters of operation. Mr. Earling was also elected a director in place of Charles J. Dickey, of New York.

Crocker Interests Sold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23 .- The Southern Pacific officials in this city confirm the reported sale of the Crocker interests in the the purchasers are. It is supposed that the stock has been transferred to Huntington

and his adherents. NEW YORK, Sept. 23 .- Positive information was received to-night through persons interested confirming the sale of Crocker holdings in the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. The deal was brought about through the efforts of Prince Poniatowski, a brother-in-law of George and W H. Crocker. The prince, acting for the Crocker estate, sold to Speyer & Co. the 380,000 shares of stock owned by George Crocker, W. H. Crocker, Mrs. Alexander, of this city, and the estate of the late Col Fred Crocker. The sale was made and stock delivered about two weeks ago. The amount paid for the block of stock was about \$13,-

Two Roads Consolidated. CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 23.-H. F. Carleton, master commissioner of the Cleveland, Canton & Southern road, to-day deeded the property to Myron T. Herrick and other capitalists representing the second-mortgage bondholders for \$1,950,000. Colonel Herrick then transferred his interest to the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad, thus consolidating the two properties. Following this transaction a mortgage for \$15,000,000 was executed on the combined properties in favor of the Mercantile Trust

Company, of New York. On Club Avenue.

New York Letter. So rapidly has the character of Fifth avenue, between Twenty-third street and Fiftyninth street, changed within the past three or four years that it may now be properly called Club avenue, and the decision of the Republican Club to build and occupy a club home nearly opposite the W. H. Vanderbill house is taken as a matter of course. Croker galvanized into vitality the moribund Democratic Club, which is situated within stone's throw of the lot upon which the epublican Club is to build.

There was no one personality that brought to the Republican Club that was started a few years ago in a modest way a prosperity which enables it to erect a beautiful sixstory clubhouse, with the Lotus Club on | cor. William and John sts., New York

one side, the Millionaires' Club only a little distance away, the beautiful home of University Club across the street and the two famous restaurants of New York within

three minutes' walk. The Republican Club has been prosperous because the party is prosperous. Deper seems to take more interest in it than in his old club, the Union League. It is to be financed as many of the new club buildings have been by a distribution of its securities among its members, and it is to be, after May I next, the attractive social home of the Republican organization of New York

WAGING A BITTER FIGHT

AGENTS CLAIM TO HAVE COST MET-ROPOLITAN LIFE \$2,500,000.

Third Annual Meeting of the American Association Is Now in Seasion at Muncie.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., Sept. 23,-The third annual meeting of the American Agents' Association of the United States and Canada convened a three days' meeting here to-day. with Charles H. Sidenour, of Covington, Ky., presiding. While a considerable amount of business was transacted, the sessions were secret. The president's address recommended that at this meeting the territory be districted into five parts, with a vice president in charge of each territory, and that one-half of all membership fees go to him to defray expenses of organizing locals

Canadian District-All of Canada and British territory.
Eastern District-All territory east of Ohio and Kentucky, north of North Carolina to Canada. Central District—All territory west of Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, north of Tennessee, west to Mississippi river, south of Wisconsin and Lake Mich-

Southern District-All territory south of Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colo-rado, Utah, Nevada and California. Western District—All territory west of Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river, north of Arkansas, Indian Territory, New Mexico and Arizona.

New locals to the number of fifteen were reported as follows: Kansas City, Rochester, Syracuse, Covington, Ky., Duluth, Milwaukee, Muncie, Rockford, Ill., Terre Haute, Piqua, Toledo, Jackson, Mich., Fort Wayne and St. Louis,

The president reported that the long fight against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company because of its refusal to permit agents to take membership, and that in two years the association has killed two and a half million dollars business for the com party in the organized fight being made against them. The organization is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, affiliating with all labor unions. A banquet was given the visitors to-night by the Woman's Union Label League, the international officers of that organization resid in Muncie. There will be a hundred dele gates present.

TO BE A JEW. No Country Where He Is Not at a Disadvantage.

It is saddening to say-after the honest efforts of noble-minded Christians to give the Jew the favor of a fair field—that there is no country in the world in which it is pot a disadvantage to be a Jew. Max Norday exaggerates but little in asserting that a Jew must be three times as clever as any other man to win equal success in the bat-tle of life. "Justice for the Jew" has never been the spontaneous instinct of the masser or even of the classes. The nations have been hurried by wise legislators into codi-fied compassion and formulated fair dealing, but their own laws have not completed their education. "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity" have never been more than a glow at the heart of the great and a formula on the lips of the little. Even in the universities of Europe—where, if anywhere, sweetness and light should rule—the most brilliant Jew is subtly and insiduously handicapped in the competition for fellowships and professorships. In Russia, where half the Jews of the world are congested the Ghetto still partially exists in the shape of the Pale and the restriction of the mass of Jews to specified towns produces an appalling poverty. In Roumania Jewish children are practically shut out from the public schools. Furthermore, while the Jew is not free from social prejudice even in England and the United States, in most other countries he lives in the shadow of a volcano, whose eruptions are irregular but inevitable, while in the boasted capital of civilization, the Paris exhibition of "Justice for the Jew" has excited the righteous indignation of the rest of the world. And like many other diseases, anti-Semitism is epidemic; it flies—and with no fear of quarantine-from one country to another. Even Sweden, which in the last century sagaciously invited Jews to come in and help it to prosper, has now caught a touch of the German complaint.

SEEMED LIKE MAGIC. How the High-Class Expert Picked Out the Old Masters.

"Speaking of old pictures," said a New Orleans dealer, "it is very interesting to see a really high-class European expert making an examination. The extent and diversity of the information of such men are something astonishing. Some years ago I spent a couple of days with a gentleman who is recognized as one of the foremost connoisseurs of Paris. We visited several country places which contained pictures inspected upward of two dozen canvases. "In every instance he settled the questions of date, period and painter beyond all reasonable doubt. The warp and woo of the canvas, the wood composing the backing, the nature of the borings made by worms, the workmanship of the tacks. the character of the pigment and certain minute peculiarities in the mounting were all like so many pages of print to him. He was intimately acquainted with the style of hundreds of different artists, the models they used, the colors they most affected, their tricks of composition and their peculiar methods of expressing the effects

light and shade. "To an outsider it seemed like magic 'A copy,' he would say, for instance, after a swift glance at a painting. 'It was made by So-and-so, a pupil, who had very much the style of his master. The date is about (here he would name it with infallible accuracy), and if you clean that left-hand corner I dare say you will find the signa-ture in vermilion. In several cases he was fully borne out by documents in possession of the owner, and in all he was sustained by circumstantial evidence. He told me very modestly that he had devoted forty years to the close study of his profession and was just beginning to apprehend dimiy how little he knew."

Where He Made a Mistake. Chicago Post.

"I'm afraid I made a mistake when I told Willie that I never played truant when I was a boy," said Willie's father. "Well, I can see very plainly that I have fallen a good deal in his estimation."

"Thinks you were a sort of a milksop,

"I'm not quite sure whether he thinks that

or just puts me down as a plain liar.

COLDS

Caught While Lingering

at the seashore or mountains, without proper wraps, not realizing the danger until seized by a chill or shiver; then it's too late, unless you have a bottle of "77" at hand and take a quick dose. It immediately restores the checked circulation; starts the blood coursing through the veins and the danger is passed. Keep a bottle of "77" handy, it just fits the vest pocket.

"77" cures Hay Fever-Summer Grip. For sale by all druggists, or sent on receipt

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co